

The Sun

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month.....	50 00
DAILY, Per Year.....	5 00
SUNDAY, Per Month.....	25 00
SUNDAY, Per Year.....	2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....	75 00

Foreign Rates.

DAILY, Per Month.....	1 25
DAILY, Per Year.....	12 50
SUNDAY, Per Month.....	60 00
SUNDAY, Per Year.....	6 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....	1 90
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....	18 00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reisch, 170 Nassau street, Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street, Secretary, C. E. Luxton, 170 Nassau street.

London office, 11 Abchurch Lane, 1 Abchurch Lane, Strand.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Hibbs Building, 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. E.

Brooklyn office, 108 Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have their names printed in the masthead in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TRUE AMERICANISM.

From the Constitution of the United States of America: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

From the Constitution of the State of New York: "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind."

What Is Mr. Whitman Going to Do About It?

There now remain nearly one hundred hours before the polls open for the vote for Governor.

It would require scarcely one-tenth of one of these hundred hours for Mr. CHARLES S. WHITMAN to disclaim and denounce publicly, in a manner leaving no doubt as to his real sentiments, all political or personal sympathy with the despicable sectarian attack planned by some of his supporters to help him and injure Governor GLYNN.

We can conceive nothing that is in Mr. WHITMAN's power to do at this time which would raise him so much in the esteem of his fellow citizens as a manly disavowal of responsibility for, or interest in, or approval of this masked and organized appeal to religious prejudice, the unfair and most un-American of all possible campaign expedients.

Is Mr. WHITMAN going to repudiate the so-called "Guardians of Liberty" and their methods and purpose?

Is he going to speak his honest mind on the subject and thus prove to the people of all parties and of all religious faiths that he is as good an American as MARTIN H. GLYNN?

Or is he going to stand silent and shameless while the chance goes by, justifying the belief on the part of all honorable men that he is an office seeker willing to profit by an infamy?

It is a fast fading opportunity for Mr. CHARLES S. WHITMAN. What is he going to do?

The American Minister to Belgium and His Services.

As American Minister to Belgium there could hardly be a fitter man than BRAND WHITLOCK, the ex-Mayor of Toledo, for the duties he has to perform and for the hardships he must undergo. It used to be the fashion to regard WHITLOCK as the best of a sentimental and dreamer, and at the worst as a muckraker and political charlatan; but those who know him well, while they might consider him impractical, never doubted his sincerity. His methods as Mayor of Toledo shocked conservative people, but he believed in them himself; at any rate he was always the friend of the poor and unfortunate, and no man ever worked harder and more conscientiously to improve conditions in Toledo. He had a much larger share of human sympathy than most of his countrymen, and his courage and independence. An experienced observer wrote this of WHITLOCK:

"The story of what WHITLOCK has done in Toledo would fill a book. Day and night he hears the town's welfare on the back of his hand. Sometimes when I see WHITLOCK sweating in the treadmill of other men's destinies, as no one would sweat in his own, I feel that honesty, though admirable, is still a fearful thing. WHITLOCK has a conscience, and it goes with him."

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS wrote of WHITLOCK: "His rare and manifold gifts have never been meanly or selfishly employed. . . . I am proud to be his friend." The testimonial, we may be sure, was not lightly given. To the lot of this man of fine human sympathies, large charity, high courage and restless energy it has fallen to represent the United States diplomatically in war-afflicted and famine-stricken Belgium. What he can do to assist Americans in need of relief and sanctuary he will do as an American; what he can do to help and protect the destitute people of Belgium he will do as a friend of humanity, using his influence doubtless in his own unconventional way. Mr. WHITLOCK's reports of the misery of the country are heartrending. Famine is like a black cloud over the land. Many of those who were rich are now without resources; the poor ache with

hunger. Scarcely a family but is mourning its dead. There is no industry. The Germans may be paying for the supplies they commandeer, but they are taking the bread out of the mouths of those whose labors produced it. Louvain has four enough for only four days. Liege has none, and many cities are on the brink of starvation. Other countries must succor the Belgians, or those of them who cannot leave will perish. Their nationality is for the time being dead, and they themselves are actually threatened with death from starvation.

We hope that Minister WHITLOCK, who is said to be living on peasant's black bread like the people around him, will make frequent reports of their condition, so that Americans can understand what war and subjugation mean to Belgium and give of their abundance generously to relieve the bitter want and distress ever recorded of a heroic people defending their land from invasion.

A Downtown Hotel.

If it be true that the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Chambers and West Broadway is to be reopened, both ancient and modern in this part of the town will be glad thereof. A great region has been left practically barren since the Astor House fell to the subway. Before the musing eye of the "old New Yorker" pass many shapes of comfortable houses now standing only in the Street of Shadows. The Metropolitan and St. Nicholas, famous in their modest prime; French's, so long the neighbor of The Sun; Earle's; the Brandreth House, at Canal street and Broadway; in a humble class, Leggett's, where millions of frugal men have lunched in simpler and more shir-sleeved days.

Where can the commuter, too flustered or bemused to go home, hide his diminished head downtown? Where lodge the successors of the fine country merchants and prosperous unpretentious visitors who used to be the joy of French's and the Astor? Are they all purposed and splendid, trotters and tangers, props of the cabaret, contented victims of music and lordly waiters and heaven high prices? Is everybody rich and generous nowadays, or snob enough to wish to be thought so? Does nobody want good fare and clean lodging without being called upon to pay for gorgeous decorations? Are there no surviving noses that would be tickled by the sawdust of "Old Tom"? Is the taste for the homely and substantial dead? Is nobody truly happy of nights unless he shifts and beddles and beddles him in "full evening dress"?

Shrewd old codgers have been heard to say so. Talk to them about the demand for a good, modest priced or cheap hotel, admirable of grub and service, cleaner than Brook, without the new-born gauds, and they may tell you that the demand and need have no other site than "in your mind." They may be right, but just now when Americans are supposed to be saving a good hotel for not too timid pocketbooks might have a welcome. Anyway, hotels seem to be needed in this district, unless the uptown glare and hubbub are irresistible. Surely there are some quiet folks outside the churchyards.

When the South American Buyers Come.

The American Manufacturers Export Association gives out that it has grounds for expecting a large invasion of buyers from Central and South America in this city next January and February. Naturally there is much discussion as to how the most may be made of the opportunity.

We have no doubt that the best course is to obtain the best possible detailed information in advance as to their probable requirements and business methods. Then make careful preparations to meet their needs literally and comply with their methods so far as is possible. When they arrive the best course to pursue is to listen to them and do what they ask, not try to cajole or "hypnotize" them into adoption of American patterns or standards or ideas. The Pan-American Union can and will cheerfully give much of the necessary information. Persons having experience of Latin American trade can readily be found to supplement its suggestions.

There is some talk just now of "making New York agreeable" to the visitors. A reasonable hospitality will not be amiss, but probably no greater mistake could be made than to attempt to turn the occasion into a junket. It would almost inevitably defeat its own purpose, which would be very clear to those whom it was expected to capture. Far wiser is the plan to promote facilities for doing business between American manufacturers and merchants on the one hand and the South Americans on the other. This will be keenly appreciated.

Creditable Work in the Philippines.

The least appreciated but perhaps the most beneficent feat accomplished in the Islands that have come under the guar-

dianship of these United States is the work done by our sanitary authorities in the scientific study of medical problems that have clamored for solution through the malign influences upon the health and lives of the people in these territories. That the solution of these difficult problems concerns not only the population of these countries but is of enormous import to other lands is generally realized. The truth is, however, that the practical results of the hookworm studies in Porto Rico, the demonstration of the chief cause of and remedy for the bubonic plague in the Philippine Islands, and the proof that malaria and yellow fever may be abolished, that was furnished by our temporary occupation of Cuba, have conferred untold benefit on the entire world, including of course our own country.

Now comes the news of some investigations on the cause of cholera epidemics under way in the Philippine Islands which throw much needed light upon the problem of disease carriers in general and cholera germ carriers in particular. The Manila correspondent of the Medical Record reports that a sharp rise of cholera has occurred in Manila, spreading northward along the railroad. A particularly perplexing problem has presented itself in the discovery that a large number of healthy persons, among them many cooks and other handlers of food, are carriers of the cholera germs.

Among 4,900 persons examined 165 were found to be carriers. This would mean 3 per cent. of the entire population. Singularly enough, no American has been found among them. As a result of these healthy and other sick carriers who show no symptoms of the disease there is a constant outcropping of cholera; but no local epidemic has yet occurred, because the cases were scattered and the preventive measures instituted are usually effective in checking the diffusion from dangerous foci. To detect and combat the latter in a population of a quarter of a million presents a task of herculean proportions. But good results have already been achieved by inspection of all handlers of food in the tiendas and kitchen forces of hotels, clubs, boarding houses, restaurants and ice cream parlors, etc. The Bureau of Science examines about 800 cases a day and constantly detains about 100 cholera carriers in quarantine. The most valuable information, however, is to the effect that these carriers are made immune by a simple method in two weeks, and these are not permitted to resume their occupations until the microscope decides their immunity.

The correspondent of the Record also refers to the gratifying fact that while in Hongkong, where repressive measures may be applied in sanitation, there were 2,136 cases of bubonic plague since last January, Manila, where the approval and good will of the public are depended on, is practically free of this disease, despite the fact that in 1901 and 1902 there were seven epidemics of this scourge in that city.

Governor-General HARRISON is to be commended for the appointment of Major MCKINNON as acting director of health, also for his energetic suppression of unscrupulous speculators in canned milk, a very necessary article of food in Manila.

Readers of THE SUN may be benefited by heeding the advice of the Manila Health Department to supplement their own hygiene by demanding that their servants wash their hands before handling food.

Ezra Prentice's Worthy Successor, Two Cent Tanner.

In the sending out by the Democratic campaign managers of sample ballots designed to teach their friends how to vote the Democratic ticket, Two Cent TANNER discovers that "Tammany knows that to win it will have to resort to unfair measures," and he promptly observes:

"It looks to me as though Tammany intended to cause a famine of official ballots and vote unofficial ballots in their stead."

The official ballots are prepared, printed and distributed to the polling places under the direction of the Board of Elections, consisting of four members, of whom two are Republicans, J. A. LIVINGSTON of Kings and MORRIS M. McKEE of New York. Never since the blanket ballot was adopted in this State has there been a serious shortage of ballots in New York city. In the Presidential primaries of 1912, because of litigation growing out of the Roosevelt assault on the Republican nomination, the delivery of ballots to a few districts was delayed. This is the only case of any difficulty of this kind we now recall. The actual conveyance of the ballots to the polling places is entrusted to the police, who have never failed of their duty.

In the polling places the ballots are under the care of bipartisan boards of election, of whom members one-half are adherents of Two Cent TANNER's party. They have policemen and deputy superintendents of election beyond number at their call to protect them and the documents entrusted to their care. Furthermore, Two Cent TANNER will be represented at each polling place by watchers of his own party, who will unquestionably be vigilant to defend the right.

But in spite of all this it looks to Two Cent TANNER as though the audacious Democrats were "intending to cause a famine of official ballots," apparently through a conspiracy involving the Republican Commissioners of Election, the police under Commissioner Woods, the Republican election officers and the Republican watchers!

To make the exposure of Two Cent TANNER's childish alarm the more complete it remains only to point out that in all parts of the State, including New York city, the members of his party are distributing sample ballots of their own, marked for the Republican candidates, as they have every moral and legal right to do.

The more Two Cent TANNER exhibits himself to the public the more evident it becomes that he is a worthy successor to EZRA PRENTICE of mirth provoking memory.

Much of the unjust prejudice against Sing Sing prison will disappear when that institution becomes better known as a recreation center, frequented by "gentleman" stenographer-chauveurs.

A Chicago business man maintains that red-haired stenographers of the gentler sex are the most accurate and reliable, also quick and energetic. He will have no others. This judgment seems to be a reflection upon the other blondes and the brunettes, whose name is legion, and they will resent it. It suggests the question whether the champion word-taking stenographer has ever had auburn tresses.

solitudes, where they may leave their bones without sepulture when Europe is covered by the snow that may shroud the British Empire from its foundations.

Clenching his fist, Colonel Roosevelt denounced the delegates to that convention as criminals of the worst type, who more deserved the striped suits of the penitentiary than many hardened criminal offenders.—Williamsport, Pa., despatch.

The Colonel was speaking of the Republican national convention of 1912 at Chicago, discreetly oblivious of the fact that the convention at the same place four years before refused to seat a single one of the numerous contesting delegates. And Mr. Roosevelt, then President, was in constant telephonic communication with his lieutenants who dominated that convention. If the Chicago despatches of 1908 are consulted it will be found that the contesting delegates complained bitterly that they were victims of the Roosevelt steam roller.

Italy suspects GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS—Headline.

"The ornament of beauty is suspect, a crow that flies in heaven's sweetest air," but of what does Italy dare to suspect the Mipret of Dedham? Certainly not of discretion or of humor. Of the intention to make trouble? Possibly, but of the capacity to make it, twenty thousand times! No! Why, then, should Italy seek to exclude this Sentimental Traveller from Aviona? Is she afraid of his past performances? President Roosevelt, I am an Italian! Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS rather more frequently than any other of our best insurgent men, but how long does he stay insured? He is the Pinquin of insurgents. He scarcely arises before he sits down or somebody sits down on him. Admit him to Aviona, say, on Monday. By Tuesday he will be a Greek, by Wednesday an Albanian, by Thursday a Turk, and so on.

Can't Italian unity be forbearing to Guglielmite diversity?

According to WILLIAM STUEZ, he will beat Governor GLYNN by 200,000 votes and Mr. WHITMAN by at least 50,000 votes. "If my friends will stick to the Cause." The mysterious first cause is obviously "the same old BILL" himself.

LITERARY ASPIRATIONS.

A Clever Jersey Woman's Deceit at Pretentious Ignorance.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Ever since I was a child I have been a constant reader of THE SUN, and even after leaving high school I gleaned many pieces of useful information from its pages about things in which I was interested. I have always been fond of writing, and to become an author has ever been the goal of my ambition on this earth. I can tell you that you are a very sympathetic person from the way you write in THE SUN, and I am sure you will help me settle a few questions concerning this.

Do you think that a lady has much of a chance in the field of Journalism? Is such a broad profession, hardly known how to begin it. Now, would you advise me to start right in writing news or should I begin writing small articles like "Advice to the Lover," or something like that? I am sure you would be able to help me. I would like to cultivate a style like Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox's or Mr. Thackeray's. Could you give me any suggestions as to how this might be accomplished?

I hope you will not think me vain, but I have been told that I can write good poetry. My poetry is mostly four lines to a verse, and I am sure you will tell me if this is true. If so, what kind of poetry is the best to write, do you think? And can you give me the names of some poets I might study who use it, and are sonnets in style yet, and is it permissible to make them more than four lines long? I mean that would it be best to add another line or two if the rhyme didn't come out even when the fourteenth line was reached? Will you also kindly inform me exactly what you think of my writing in short stories and everything like that. So I think I had better begin right away. I am sure I could "make good" in Journalism (pardon the slang) because my friends in school and college have all been writing, and to be frank with you I told them rather good myself. I wrote an ode on "Friendship" while in my last year of high school and which was highly commended, and I did not care to have it published just then.

I am afraid I have worried you with so many questions, but I would ask you one more, and I draw this entirely on you. Do you think it pays to do one's own illustrating and if so, can you give me the name of some good school which could teach me this right away? And I would like to know if you have any own illustrating and if so, can you give me the name of some good school which could teach me this right away? And I would like to know if you have any own illustrating and if so, can you give me the name of some good school which could teach me this right away?

Hoping this will not cause you any trouble I remain your unknown friend.

MARY RETTAP.

LANDEN, N. J., October 28.

Germany, Canada and the United States.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I cannot help commenting on your article in today's SUN about a German conquest of Canada in case of the navy of great extent being there. There is no misunderstanding of American sentiment toward such an act. The people of the United States would not allow such a thing for one instant.

This talk about a German conquest of Canada is nonsense. Canada knows that she can always look to the United States for protection, just the same as any of the South American countries. I am not English in any way; just from plain, good, old-fashioned American stock, whose forefathers fought as officers both ways against England. I think it safe to say the above is the sentiment of a great majority of the American born people.

W. H. D.

New York, October 28.

Where Is the Pankhurst Regiment?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I still consider that Wilhelmite T. Austin's letter in yesterday's SUN is no answer to my question. She forgets that I said: "Some of the suffragettes do no doubt have a right to be in the front ranks of the army in England and at most only a hundred or so can be employed at their hospital in Paris. I again ask, why do not the rest of the militants prove what they preach, their physical and mental equality with man, form a regiment, go to the front and fight?"

EDITH B. THOMPSON.

WESTBURY, L. I., October 29.

Time Conquered by the Parcel Post.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Here is one of the luminous examples afforded by the society for the prevention and cure of the high cost of living, in other words a parcel post, which is sent to 10 West Broadway, Manhattan, on Thursday, October 22, at 11 A. M., directed to me at Washington Avenue, Rossville, Staten Island. New York city, arrives to-day, a parcel post, which is a German parcel post in pencil the green glares at me: "Miss to Chicago, Ill. Try Staten Island."

ROSSLVILLE, S. I., October 29. P. J. H.

GERMANY AND HER FOES.

A Loyal American of German Origin Replies to Dr. Rainsford.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Dr. W. S. Rainsford accuses the German nation of all the crimes and sins in the calendar. In place of proving his case with facts, he merely uses personal opinion and bias mixed with invective. His sympathy conquered his cool judgment.

The doctor, educated as he is, has yet to learn that "assertion is no proof," also that "one fact is worth a shipload of argument." Good old proverbs, "made in England," the home of Dr. Rainsford's ancestors.

In presenting his case against Germany he acts as accuser, witness, judge and jury, and we feel after reading his first lines that the poor defendant will surely be hung, for he is guilty, thunders Prosecutor Rainsford.

There is neither justice nor mercy here. The spirit of American fair play, expressed in the words "the accused is not guilty till he is convicted," does not apply in this case. Dr. Rainsford has made up his mind. That is sufficient evidence for the man who probably believes in the teachings of the Prince of Peace, who has said: "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

Here is the gist of the accusation as made by Dr. Rainsford in THE SUN:

1. The allies are fighting for us American.

2. Our Constitution and form of government are held up to scorn by Germany.

3. Weak nations have no right in the eyes of the Germans.

4. No engagements, however sacred, are of any meaning or value to these barbarians.

5. England's fight is the fight of civilization against German brute force. Should Germany win this war America is in danger from this unprincipled brute.

6. German soldiers, famished with hunger and drunk with wine, have been guilty of barbarities unknown since the seventeenth century. Children are horribly mutilated.

7. Those who rule Germany and those who teach her children have lost every moral scruple.

8. Their amazing efficiency is only equalled by their moral corruption.

9. The teaching which they give German mothers is poisoned by these leaders and teachers, who say "Might is right." "The end justifies the means." "Let us do evil that good may come." Truth, honor and civilization, law, religion, all are mocked by these leaders of a degraded, unrepentant German nation.

This is the case as presented by Dr. Rainsford.

He submits no legal proof or history. Assertion, accusation and argument or sympathy for England are not facts or proof. Bias and prejudice are poor weapons for a doctor of divinity. American fair play will let time, justice and history place the blame for the awful world war.

With only one side heard from over the English cable just men will wait for a hearing of the other side, the "under dog," who has not yet had his day.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I ask you these questions, based on past history. I shall seek to turn your own accusations against you one by one:

1. Are the allies (England) fighting for America, when they see three American ships, the John D. Rockefeller, Brindilla and Platania, all American ships bound for neutral Denmark? Why are they not neutral States?

2. You say our Constitution and form of government is held up to scorn by Germany.

Why did England defy our Monroe Doctrine in 1898 in Venezuela?

Why did Sir Lionel Carden, British Ambassador, insult President Wilson's Message?

Why did England help the South in 1861-1865?

Who built the Alabama?

Why did England ask us not to fortify the Panama Canal?

What nation fought us in 1812?

Who burned Washington, D. C.?

Did you read of 1776, when England armed the Indians to murder and scalp settlers of the far West?

3. Weak nations have no right, is German principle, you affirm.

Why did England attack Persia, India, Egypt, and also take Gibraltar from Spain?

Why did she crush the freedom of the Boer States?

Why did she take gold and diamond mines in the Transvaal and other territories?

Why has she oppressed Ireland for centuries?

Is she really the protector of the little nations? "Right to live?"

4. Why did England break her solemn treaty with Denmark and bombard Copenhagen in 1812?

Why did England called "Perfidious Albion" by the French?

Does past history show that her word is sacred?

5. Did England stand for civilization in the Indian mutiny in 1857, when she tied Hindus to cannons and blew them to mangled pieces?

Did not the Boer General Beyer state that the Boer army and homestead was another Louvain?

Did England stand for civilization when her Scotch Borders shot four Irishmen to death in Dublin?

Did not these men only ask for "home rule"?

Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 require no answer. They are merely abuse of the Kaiser, the German aristocracy and educational leaders, and lastly, of the whole people.

The only admission Dr. Rainsford makes is that there are a few good makers left in Germany, but he tells us and educators have no moral scruples.

The history of the last forty years proves this: Germany has kept the peace for forty-four years. In this time every land of Europe has been in wars of greed: England, France, Russia and others.

In peace Germany has grown powerful, in science, in art, in education and in civilization. In educational matters down to kindergarten work she leads the world. She is the only nation that has old age insurance; the widow and the orphan are protected.

Such articles by prominent men, particularly clergymen, are deplorable and sad. They create pain and bitter resentment, and recrimination. Why should a man here in America insult the German nation, when this nation has always shown nothing but good will to America? Why deeply wound millions of loyal Americans who love and respect the land of their ancestors?

CHARLES A. GEHRKE.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., October 27.

man territory, or possibly Asiatic, but not Teutons.

I, whose ancestors were pure Teutons, am enthusiastically pro-German, although I was born here and received my degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Princeton University. And I want Mr. Begbie to know that all Americans of pure German extraction like myself favor her enthusiastically, and have made and are making great financial sacrifices for her. And as there are nearly 16,000,000 of us in this country, the chances are that neither the present nor any future Administration will break its neutrality in favor of the allies.

The desperation of the latter is clearly evidenced by Mr. Begbie's letter, as well as by the fact that they have not only necessary to enlist in their cause the black and yellow races of Africa and Asia. German neither asks nor desires such help, nor does she dream of asking the United States for its aid, but she is in her favor. Secure in their faith in the righteousness of their cause the German nation simply asks a free field and no favors in order to chastise the various nations who so long have been barking at its heels.

BENEDICT PRETTE.

NEWARK, N. J., October 28.

A REPUBLICAN HOUSE.

Why It Is Desirable, Without Regard to Politics.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Were President Wilson running for reelection this November there would be no doubt of his success. The war crisis would hold to him the "Wilson Republicans" of 1912 and induce thousands of Taft Republicans to vote against "swapping horses while crossing a stream." An Executive change would be too sweeping for safety.

But it is not only Republicans but not a few independents who regard the Congress elections in a far different light, notwithstanding Mr. Wilson's plea to "stand by" him. A Republican House of Representatives would stand by the President in any course to preserve our neutrality during the European war or in any measures to protect the national honor or welfare. But it would be a business, the best safeguard against further experimental legislation touching business affairs. Time is needed to put what may be called the new domestic tariff laws passed by the last Congress into effect. It is needed to give our industrial and commercial interests new first of all. A Republican House would be a wholesome constitutional check, particularly valuable at this time, and would place both parties on their good behavior in the matter of new legislation.

Therefore, irrespective of the Government or other political issues, there is a reason why business men should vote Republican Congressmen, no matter how they otherwise mark their ballots.

JOHN S. H. UMBRETT.

NEW YORK, October 28.

CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

Hand Picked Slate of a Tammany District Worker.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am going to split the ticket on delegates at large to the constitutional convention and cast a good Democrat's vote for these men:

Democrats—Edgar M. Cullen, Samuel Gompers, D. Cady Herrick, Morgan J. O'Brien, William Church Osborn, Jacob R. Rabinowitz, William B. Rabinowitz, Republicans—William Berri, Alphonso T. Clearwater, John Lord O'Brien, Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Elithu Root, George W. Wershman.

Progressives—William H. Hotchkiss, Oscar S. Straus.

The eminent fitness of most of these fifteen men will be plain, I think, to most voters. One or two of them I don't hold to be great experts on the constitution; Gompers, for example, but give the rabid, uncompromising trade unionists a show.

I thought of putting Van Schaick, Progressive, and William B. Rabinowitz, Republican, and I may do this yet. It would be a pretty fine thing to have a Van Schaick and a Van Cortlandt in the convention. Straus comes on because of his stand in the anti-Catholic matter. He is a born deserves support for more than one reason; outside of his technical qualifications, he has acted like a good sport in politics.

Some of the tickets deserves support straight through. TAMMANY WORKER.

NEW YORK, October 28.

TIMON CUDGELLED.

A Nutmeg Sociological Surveyor Improves a Bitter Misogynist.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some old bachelor whose last chance of being favored by woman has probably passed and upon whose head the jealous hand of Time has flung the "taken" or "whose coat shines at the button" picture in the letter by "Timon" in today's SUN.

With every eating at his vitals as his unconscious mind is tortured, where, where, where, with a rage that obscures even a bachelor's mentality as he hears again and again, "I will be a sister to you," he breaks into a tirade against women